

The Rule: when your quote takes up three or more lines of YOUR text, you offset the quote. Single space it, remove quotation marks, put the period or other punctuation where it would normally belong if you were not quoting.

the quote one inch. There are two ways to do this. First, if the quote is an offset quote, you would simply stop typing and hit enter. So, imagine that you are reading an essay and a quotation mark appears, followed by a quote from an authority. It is a very good quote, of course, because you will use very good quotes, but it is very long. Now, you are reading a quote and it is so long that you have forgotten where it really began—so you have to look back and remember. It's distracting! (Johnson 25)

If you are continuing from the previous paragraph, do not indent a half-inch. The second way to use offset quoting occurs when you are using a static quote (this is the only static quoting that is acceptable!

Imagine that you are reading an essay and a quotation mark appears, followed by a quote from an authority. It is a very good quote, of course, because you will use very good quotes, but it is very long. Now, you are reading a quote and it is so long that you have forgotten where it really began—so you have to look back and remember. It's distracting! (Johnson 25)

If you are beginning a new paragraph after your offset quote, remember to indent a half-inch. And remember to reset the spacing!

sentence is one example of a static quote: “This is a list of minor characters created specifically for the Cartoon Network animated series Teen Titans” (Martin 13). While we’re placing punctuation, remember to always place your periods at the end of the sentence, even if you quote the end of a sentence (see the previous quote and the location of that period). One exception occurs when the quote is a question, e.g. Martin gives us a list about which he is unsure, wondering are these “minor characters created specifically for the Cartoon Network animated series Teen Titans?” (13). One exception to this exception is when you use a static quote (“Are these the same minor characters created specifically for the Cartoon Network animated series Teen Titans” (Martin 13)?)—but since you won’t be using static quotes, that exception does not matter!

A second useful way of quoting is called *conversational* or *dialogue quoting*. Dialogue quoting occurs when you write that an author stated, wrote, said, noted, et al. some idea. For example, Dr. Johnson stated that “dialogue quoting is an effective way to vary from embedded quoting, and it allows the writer to mention specific authorities or persons who are of importance to the essay” (24).

Sometimes, you will want to quote a large chunk of a source. If you followed the rules I have just given you, the quote would distract from your essay. If you don’t know why, imagine that “you are reading an essay and a quotation mark appears, followed by a quote from an authority. It is a very good quote, but it is very long. Now, you are reading the rest of the essay and you have forgotten where it really began—so you have to look back and remember. It’s distracting.” (Johnson 25). That is annoying and confusing, which is not what a quote should be. So, good writers offset long

The Rule: when your quote takes up three or more lines of YOUR text, you offset the quote.

FirstName LastName
Teacher
Class
Essay Type
Date

Irony in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Critical essays provide valuable insight into the literary merits and ideas that great literature offers. Literary criticism is a written argument about ideas, and arguments are won through the use of logic and evidence. One of the most effective techniques for supporting an argument is to use quotes. A quotation is anything that you copy from another source, and they can be spoken or written. You should not use quotations from quote sites such as quotegarden.com. You should only use quotes from the text of works that we are reading or from scholarly sources (which are found through the Tennessee Electronic Library). Quotes are so effective because they support our claims by providing *specific* proof. They also bolster our statements because there is strength in numbers- if someone else agrees with you, especially an authority, then others are likely to agree, too. Finally, you can also use quotes to provide *counterexamples*. Counterexamples are ideas, statements, facts, quotes, and other evidence that do not support your ideas—by including them, you can show the reader the error in the counterexample.

embedded
quote

When you research, you are using *sources*. A source is "a publication (or a passage from a publication)" to which you refer in your essay (Smith 13). The least correct way to include a quote in your paper is called a *static quote*. Static quotes occur when you copy and paste a full quote from the source into your essay, then place quotation marks around it. The following